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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Cabo Verde

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Cabo Verde was held at the 3rd meeting, on 8 May 2018. The delegation of Cabo Verde was headed by the Minister for Justice and Labour, Janine Tatiana Santos Lelis. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Cabo Verde.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cabo Verde: Angola, Germany and Republic of Korea.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Cabo Verde:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Cabo Verde through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Cabo Verde stated that the Penal Code had been reviewed in 2015 in order to criminalize human trafficking, forced prostitution, supporting or facilitating prostitution of children and slavery and aggravating penalties for sexual crimes.

6. The National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship, the budget of which had been progressively augmented, had continued to serve as the public institution chiefly responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, citizenship and international law.

7. The National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan had been approved in 2017 and its purpose was to implement the national strategy for human rights education and the dissemination of a human rights culture in the public administration, especially among staff of the judicial and security sectors.

8. During the period under review, the Government had ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The Government had also taken all the legislative measures necessary to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

9. Although the Government had not yet ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, it had adopted a national law defining the legal regime for asylum and refugee status.

10. Concerning children's rights, the revision of the Civil Registry Code had established that children born in hospitals must be registered before being discharged from the hospital, whereas those not born in hospitals must be registered within 15 days of birth.

11. Corporal punishment had been prohibited and all situations that endangered the integrity of children and adolescents, such as maltreatment, abuse, violence or exploitation, were considered inadmissible as such.

12. The Government had taken preventive measures against child labour, including by creating a list of occupations considered too hazardous for children and adolescents to perform, in addition to supervision and accountability mechanisms.

13. The Government had established the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the National Committee to Prevent and Combat Child Labour.

14. The Government had established free, compulsory and universal education up to the eighth grade and was considering extending mandatory education into secondary school.

15. The Government had established the Education Strategic Plan (2017–2021) which aimed to consolidate preschool education. In 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers had approved Decree Law 47/2017 establishing measures for social and educational support for students during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.

16. Details were provided on the establishment of the Second National Immigration Action Plan (2018–2020), which focused on the management of migration flows, integration and institutional development. Moreover, in 2010 and 2015, the Government had established legal dispositions for the extraordinary regularization of foreign citizens, including refugees, migrants and asylum seekers. The process had resulted in the regularization of 1,458 citizens in 2010 and 1,058 in 2015.

17. The Government had granted a non-contributory monthly social pension to senior citizens who did not have their own means of subsistence.

18. Decree Law 38/2015, which had established procedures for the recruitment and selection of persons with disabilities in the public administration, had enforced a minimum 5 per cent quota for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, it contained provisions for telecommuting as an alternative in order to promote the employability of persons with disabilities and special needs.

19. In April 2015, the National Gender Equality Plan had been approved and, in 2018, a system of gender indicators related to the State budget had been created to earmark budget for gender equality purposes. Furthermore, the Second National Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence had been developed with measures to raise awareness on equality, a culture of non-violence and the deconstruction of sexist stereotypes.

20. A gender-based violence law and a gender-based violence support fund had been established; however, shelters for victims of gender-based violence had not yet been provided.

21. During the most recent municipal and legislative elections, women's representation had increased from 20.8 per cent to 23.6 per cent in legislative elections, and from 22 per cent to 26.3 per cent in municipal elections.

22. The Law on the entry, stay, exit and removal of foreign nationals in Cabo Verde included measures to combat, prevent and repress trafficking in persons and authorized temporary residence for foreign nationals who had been victims of trafficking. Moreover, the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2018–2021) had been drafted to that end.

23. Concerning the rule of law, the Government had adopted measures to accelerate delayed cases. Torture, cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment were prohibited in Cabo Verde and measures had been put in place to provide recourse mechanisms to victims. The Statute of Prison Security and its Disciplinary Statute had been amended in 2014 to ensure that breaches of duty by prison guards were investigated appropriately and that those responsible were held to account. Furthermore, initial training

at the National Police Training Centre now included a module on human rights, including on the Convention against Torture.

24. Two prisons complied fully with the obligation to have separate cells for minors and adults, one prison complied partially and the fourth was not yet compliant. Furthermore, more health professionals had been allocated to prisons. Social security in Cabo Verde covered almost 40 per cent of the population and unemployment benefits were provided to families living in poverty.

25. Steps had been taken to improve the provision of health services, including the National Plan for Vaccination, which had been expanded to include vaccination for 10 different diseases. There was also a new Water and Sanitation Code, which had been approved in 2015.

26. The Housing for All programme had already assigned 1,967 homes and had determined that 5 per cent of the homes needed to be made accessible for persons with disabilities.

27. Measures to stimulate employment had been taken, including incentives for companies to recruit young people and the increase of the minimal wage from CVEsc 11,000 to CVEsc 13,000.

28. The Government had intensified the production of renewable energies and had developed strategies to manage the risks posed by climate change as a matter of priority.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

29. During the interactive dialogue, 70 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

30. Azerbaijan appreciated the efforts made by the Government to implement the recommendations it had received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review. It commended Cabo Verde on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and on the issuance of a standing invitation to the special procedures.

31. Benin highlighted the progress Cabo Verde had made since its previous review cycle. It commended it on the steps taken to harmonize the Penal Code with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the implementation of various international treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Benin encouraged Cabo Verde to pursue its actions and initiatives to promote equality of status and non-discrimination, particularly with regard to the protection of workers against discrimination based on ethnic origin and the creation of a national mechanism for the promotion of human rights and public freedoms.

32. Botswana welcomed the revision of the Penal Code to criminalize trafficking in persons and the sexual exploitation of children and slavery. It commended Cabo Verde for having established and made operational the Office of the Ombudsman, introduced the Human Rights Citizen Plan, ratified the Convention against Torture and for the 2016 National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.

33. Brazil congratulated Cabo Verde for having ratified a range of international human rights instruments. It praised its efforts to establish a national preventive mechanism against torture in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It encouraged Cabo Verde to accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. It highlighted the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence.

34. Burkina Faso noted with satisfaction the efforts Cabo Verde had made in the health-care sector in general and on maternal health care in particular, as reflected by the reduction

in the rate of maternal mortality. It urged Cabo Verde to continue its efforts in that area to improve access to health-care services and medicine.

35. Burundi praised the concrete actions Cabo Verde had taken to better promote and protect the rights of children, including the project on birth registration and the creation of a national committee to combat sexual violence and the exploitation of children and young people. It welcomed the measures it had taken to improve the rights of the elderly and persons with disabilities. It commended the policies on gender equality.

36. Canada lauded the efforts Cabo Verde had made to strengthen human rights, in particular with regard to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, as one of the first African members of the Coalition for Equal Rights. It noted that, despite the lowest rate of early marriage in the region, improvements were still needed in that field, as the rate had remained unchanged since 2002.

37. Chile praised Cabo Verde on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and urged it to establish a national preventive mechanism against torture. It stressed that the implementation by Cabo Verde of the Second National Human Rights Plan would promote the mainstreaming of human rights in all its public policies, with a view to fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals. Chile expressed concern over the structural inequalities between men and women and the poverty affecting vulnerable groups.

38. China welcomed the promotion by Cabo Verde of social and economic rights and its poverty-reduction strategy. It praised it for its fight against human trafficking. It welcomed its social security coverage through its various national strategic plans to ensure its population enjoyed the rights to education, culture, health, employment and housing.

39. The Congo praised Cabo Verde for the strengthening of its legal framework in accordance with the recommendations that had been made in the second review cycle. It commended it for the establishment of the National Strategic Plan for Elderly Care. It congratulated Cabo Verde for the standing invitation it had extended to the special procedure mandate holders.

40. Côte d'Ivoire noted with appreciation the establishment by Cabo Verde of its National Plan to Combat Violence against Women (2014–2018) and the creation in 2014 of support centres for victims of gender-based violence. It also lauded the measures it had taken in the field of employment and encouraged it to integrate fully the principle of equal income for all.

41. Cuba praised Cabo Verde for the important measures it had taken in providing access to high-quality health care, for the improvements it had made in sanitary care and for having established the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (2018–2021), which had ensured Cabo Verde had the mechanisms necessary to combat that scourge.

42. The Democratic Republic of the Congo welcomed the adoption by Cabo Verde of a range of legislative texts to promote human rights, including the revision of the Penal Code in order to harmonize it with the Rome Statute.

43. Denmark expressed concern over the marginalized status of the indigenous population and the discrimination and exploitative labour conditions they faced. It highlighted the situation of persons with disabilities and the need to promote, protect and ensure their full enjoyment of human rights.

44. Djibouti acknowledged measures Cabo Verde had taken to implement the recommendations it had accepted during the previous universal periodic review, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It congratulated Cabo Verde on the progress it had made in revising national legislation with a view to promoting and protecting human rights, particularly the revision of the Penal Code and the enactment of the Code on Children's Rights.

45. Egypt commended Cabo Verde on its adoption of the 2017 Second National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan and the National Gender Equality Plan, on its efforts to combat impunity and the abuse of power and on developments in the health, education and housing

sectors. It praised Cabo Verde for its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

46. Equatorial Guinea lauded the progress Cabo Verde had made in the field of social protection. It reaffirmed that the International Labour Organization (ILO) had stated in 2015 that Cabo Verde had become one of the leaders in Africa with regard to establishing a minimum level of social coverage. It praised Cabo Verde for the improvements it had made on the housing situation and the promotion of that human right through the prominent Housing for All programme.

47. Ethiopia noted with appreciation the efforts Cabo Verde had made towards changing the national and international legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights. It commended it on the 2016–2021 programme that strategized several inclusion measures, such as the development of a plan to combat poverty and social exclusion based on access to income, employment and economic development.

48. France commended the measures it had taken to improve the human rights situation in the country, in particular to combat poverty and to improve access to housing.

49. Gabon praised the steps Cabo Verde had taken in combating poverty and vulnerability and promoting gender equality. It referred to the social coverage Cabo Verde had provided to the elderly and persons with chronic illnesses or disabilities as proof of its willingness to guarantee the rights of vulnerable people.

50. Georgia appreciated the steps Cabo Verde had taken to implement the recommendations from previous review cycles. It welcomed the issuance of a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It also welcomed the efforts Cabo Verde had made to bring the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship into conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

51. Germany commended Cabo Verde on the progress it had made in protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation, in particular the revision of the Penal Code. It welcomed its efforts to improve the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. Germany remained concerned by the existing discriminatory stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes in Cabo Verde concerning the roles of women and men in society, as well as the persistence of violence against women, particularly in the domestic sphere.

52. Ghana lauded the commitment of Cabo Verde to the promotion and protection of human rights in many areas, such as the Third Growth and Poverty-reduction Strategy (2012–2016), the National Migration Strategy and the adoption in 2013 of the National Immigration Strategy for Development. It noted positively the adoption of the National Plan (2014–2018) to Combat Gender-based Violence. It welcomed the Strategic Education Plan (2017–2021) that aimed to mainstream human rights, gender equality and citizenship into the school curriculum. It encouraged the Government to continue its efforts to revise basic and secondary school education programmes and curricula.

53. Honduras welcomed the important achievements Cabo Verde had made in implementing the recommendations it had accepted during its previous review. It welcomed the significant advances and achievements, in particular the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence (2014–2018), the establishment of support centres for victims, the Third Growth and Poverty-reduction Strategy (2012–2016). It also welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy on Migration as well as the Plan of Action and Coordination Unit for the implementation of the Strategy.

54. Hungary recognized the progress Cabo Verde had made in terms of its legal and institutional framework. It commended the Government for having made social protection a high priority on the development agenda. Major steps had been taken by the Government to reduce the level of poverty and vulnerability of the target population. It noted that the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence (2014–2018) did not cover trafficking or the exploitation of women and children through prostitution and that the amended Penal

Code did not punish persons who promoted the prostitution of children aged between 16 and 18 years.

55. Iceland was concerned about the extremely high rate of early pregnancy among school-age girls in Cabo Verde, and the fact that many girls in situations of poverty were forced to discontinue their schooling in order to support their families.

56. India welcomed the entry into operation of the Office of the Ombudsman to prevent the misuse of public authority and police aggression. It appreciated the announcement by Cabo Verde of its National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. It encouraged Cabo Verde to ensure effective implementation of the Government Programme of the IX Legislature (2016–2021) and the National Gender Equality Plan.

57. Indonesia appreciated the decision by Cabo Verde to accept the two recommendations it had made during the second review cycle, and the strengthening by Cabo Verde of measures aimed at ensuring respect for vulnerable groups. Indonesia acknowledged the progress Cabo Verde had made since the previous review and commended it on the increasingly proactive role of the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship in advancing human rights causes and the improvement of respect for and rights of vulnerable groups.

58. Iraq commended Cabo Verde for having adopted the second National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan (2017–2022) and the National Immigration Action Plan (2018–2020), as well as the issuance of the standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders.

59. Ireland welcomed the adoption by Cabo Verde of the Child and Adolescent Statute, and encouraged it to continue its efforts towards its full implementation. It was concerned that defamation remained a criminal offence and that there was no legislation on freedom of information. It appreciated the adoption of the second National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence, but shared the concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women regarding the persistence of violence against women, including domestic violence, in addition to sexual abuse at school and harassment in the workplace.

60. Israel commended Cabo Verde on the serious effort it had made in following up on previous recommendations, as exemplified in its exhaustive national report. It took positive note of some major strides Cabo Verde had made in the areas of gender equality and the fight against human trafficking.

61. Italy welcomed the commitment of Cabo Verde to the universal periodic review and its efforts to promote and protect human rights. It welcomed the creation of the National Action Plan to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour, the adoption of the National Plan for Gender Equality and the adoption in 2015 of the new Penal Code, which criminalized human trafficking, forced prostitution and child prostitution.

62. Lesotho commended Cabo Verde on its efforts in promoting the right to social security through, inter alia, the provision of basic income for citizens over 60 years of age, persons with a disability and the children of persons with a disability living in poverty, thereby reducing the level of poverty and vulnerability of those target populations. It also recognized the efforts Cabo Verde had made in combating human trafficking and the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman.

63. Libya commended Cabo Verde for its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights and appreciated its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. Those measures proved its positive engagement with the universal periodic review and its continuous commitment to improving human rights.

64. Luxembourg welcomed the fact that Cabo Verde had become one of the most advanced countries in Africa with regard to the establishment of a social protection floor. It applauded Cabo Verde for having made access to housing a priority in recent years and encouraged it to continue those efforts. It noted with concern the persistence of violence

against women and girls, particularly in the family context. Luxembourg was still concerned about the situation in the prison environment.

65. Madagascar appreciated the actions taken to promote and protect human rights, including the ratification in 2016 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the amendment of the Penal Code to strengthen the provisions on combating violence against children. It welcomed the consolidation of the rule of law through the adoption in 2016 of the third National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, and the revision of the Penal Code to bring national legislation into line with the Rome Statute.

66. Maldives was encouraged by the numerous legislative and constitutional measures that had been taken to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable people and groups. It welcomed the 2017–2019 National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents and the decree-law that had established procedures for recruitment and selection in public administration for persons with disabilities.

67. Mexico recognized the efforts Cabo Verde had made to maintain openness to international scrutiny and fluid cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights through the submission of reports and its willingness to receive Special Rapporteurs on official visits, and commended it on its efforts to maintain and expand that collaboration. It congratulated Cabo Verde for its commitment to the review mechanism and recognized the progress it had made with respect to the previous cycle, including the adoption of national plans and the ratification of international human rights instruments.

68. Montenegro welcomed the efforts Cabo Verde had made in improving the human rights framework, namely, the full prohibition of corporal punishment, simplification of the birth registration process and improved access to preschool education. It welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, among others.

69. Morocco commended the efforts Cabo Verde had made to promote and protect human rights, particularly the appointment of the Ombudsman, the adoption of the Second National Plan for Human Rights and Citizenship, the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence and the reform of the Penal Code to strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking.

70. Mozambique praised Cabo Verde for the strides it had made in its legal framework, particularly the revision of the Penal Code to criminalize trafficking in persons and to introduce international crimes, such as crimes of genocide. It commended Cabo Verde for its ratification of international human rights instruments and its constructive engagement with the treaty bodies.

71. The delegation of Cabo Verde stated that the Office of the Ombudsman had been in operation since 2014 and had received 492 complaints as at 2017, the vast majority of which had already been accepted.

72. Concerning strategies to combat poverty in rural areas, the Government had created a programme to fund activities and develop the farming sector. The programme, which had been created in 2014, focused on the professional capacity-building of women and guaranteed a minimum income for families in need.

73. The Government was making efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission complied fully with the Paris Principles in order to guarantee its full effectiveness and independence. The National Assembly was discussing how to implement those changes.

74. The delegation reaffirmed that the Government was making significant efforts and financial commitments to improve prison conditions and new prison guards had been hired to improve prison safety and reduce the workload of existing prison guards. Work was being done in Praia prison and prisons on other islands to improve detention conditions, and steps were being taken to facilitate the social reintegration of prisoners, from education to vocational training, in order to ensure that prisoners had the option of work in order to facilitate their reintegration.

75. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Cabo Verde to gender equality, stating that 58 per cent of those who had benefited from the Housing for All project had been women and that the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence included specific complaint and awareness-raising measures concerning the trafficking of women. The Government had set up programmes to protect victims and strengthen investigative and repressive measures. Article 148 of the Penal Code had been altered to provide further protection for children. Educational programmes had also been updated in order to promote gender equality.

76. Namibia welcomed the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman and the revision of the Penal Code to criminalize trafficking in persons and forced prostitution. It urged Cabo Verde to provide resources to the Office and to implement the provisions of the Penal Code, calling on the international community to provide its assistance.

77. Nepal lauded the steps Cabo Verde had taken to bring the National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles, to adopt the National Gender Equality Plan and the National Action Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence and to develop social protection system and initiatives to protect children's rights.

78. The Netherlands commended Cabo Verde for having issued a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders and for its efforts to ensure adequate access to reproductive health services. It expressed concern about the persistence of violence against women and prison conditions, noting that it would welcome additional steps to improve prison conditions.

79. The Niger applauded the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It welcomed efforts to adopt the Document for Growth and Poverty Reduction and the National Immigration Strategy for Development.

80. Nigeria acknowledged the efforts Cabo Verde had made to promote human rights, particularly the rights of children and persons with disabilities, and commended it on its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and the steps it had taken to strengthen legal frameworks to combat human trafficking and to ensure the rule of law.

81. The Philippines applauded the measures Cabo Verde had taken to criminalize human trafficking, ensure redress mechanisms for victims of trafficking and align national legislation with the Rome Statute. It welcomed efforts made under the National Immigration Action Plan (2018–2020), expressing concern about the high incidence of poverty, particularly among rural women.

82. Portugal welcomed the efforts Cabo Verde had made to improve human rights, particularly the adoption of the Second National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights and measures to strengthen gender equity and equality.

83. Rwanda praised the adoption by Cabo Verde of the National Gender Equality Plan, the extension of a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders and strengthened cooperation with the treaty bodies. Noting progress in combating discrimination and violence against women, it encouraged Cabo Verde to enhance those efforts through relevant laws.

84. Senegal welcomed the efforts Cabo Verde had made to ratify international instruments, particularly the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, to bring the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship into line with the Paris Principles and to adopt national plans, notably to fight human trafficking and to eliminate child labour.

85. Serbia commended Cabo Verde for the steps it had taken to implement recommendations from the previous cycle and to cooperate with the human rights mechanisms, and encouraged it to continue that ongoing cooperation with the United Nations.

86. Singapore acknowledged the measures Cabo Verde had taken to combat human trafficking, revise the Penal Code, establish the Interministerial Commission for the

Elaboration of National Reports and build a more inclusive society, particularly through free school enrolment and by promoting the attendance of persons with disabilities at public educational establishments.

87. Slovenia commended Cabo Verde for having ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, its extension of an open invitation to special procedure mandate holders and the revision of the Penal Code. It was concerned by reports of discrimination and violence against women, violence and exploitation of children and human trafficking.

88. South Africa congratulated Cabo Verde for having ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and noted with appreciation the reduction of the gender gap in literacy rates.

89. Spain welcomed the achievements of Cabo Verde and the measures it had taken since the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

90. Timor-Leste noted that it shared cultural and historic ties and enjoyed bilateral cooperation in the area of education with Cabo Verde. It applauded the ongoing efforts of Cabo Verde to reduce poverty in the country.

91. Togo praised the efforts Cabo Verde had made to revise the Penal Code in order to combat human trafficking, establish the Office of the Ombudsman, adopt the National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan and ratify a number of international instruments, particularly the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

92. Tunisia acknowledged the steps Cabo Verde had taken to improve the legislative and institutional framework in line with its international commitments, including increasing resources for the National Commission for Human Rights, harmonizing national legislation with the provisions of international conventions and adopting a national plan to combat violence against women, children and adolescents.

93. Ukraine commended Cabo Verde for the efforts it had made to revise the Penal Code, establish the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion, develop the Strategic Plan for the Justice Sector and approve the National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan. It encouraged Cabo Verde to take further steps to improve the human rights situation.

94. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acknowledged the measures Cabo Verde had taken to prosecute public officials and police officers who had committed human rights abuses and to create an interministerial commission. Nevertheless, it urged Cabo Verde to implement as soon as possible the recommendations that had been made during the universal periodic review.

95. The United States of America expressed appreciation for the decision Cabo Verde had made to join the Equal Rights Coalition and create its first anti-trafficking national action plan, for which it recommended that additional funds be allocated. Nevertheless, it expressed concern that prison conditions continued to remain harsh, and that sexual and gender-based violence still persisted.

96. Uruguay congratulated Cabo Verde for its wide ratification of international instruments pertaining to human rights and welcomed the initiatives taken in favour of gender equality and the empowerment of women. It highlighted, above all, the recent adoption of the Child and Adolescent Statute, aimed at updating and unifying substantive laws and procedural rules.

97. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela complimented Cabo Verde for the legal and institutional reforms it had undertaken, such as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the endorsement of the National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan (2017–2022) and the launch in 2015 of the National Gender Equality Plan.

98. Zambia expressed appreciation for the positive efforts Cabo Verde had made in ensuring human rights and praised the Government for having ratified the Optional

Protocol to the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2014 and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture in 2016.

99. Zimbabwe complimented Cabo Verde on the adoption of the Child and Adolescent Statute, the National Gender Equality Plan and a number of measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, such as older persons, persons with disabilities and refugees.

100. Afghanistan expressed appreciation for the efforts Cabo Verde had made to harmonize domestic legislation with the Rome Statute, and for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

101. Algeria complimented it on its adoption of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2016), the National Migration Strategy and the adoption in 2013 of the National Immigration Strategy for Development. Algeria also expressed appreciation for the new interministerial project to register child births.

102. Angola encouraged the Government of Cabo Verde to continue its policies to promote and protect human rights, particularly with regard to the ratification of international instruments in the area. It congratulated Cabo Verde for having ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its cooperation with United Nations mechanisms.

103. Argentina welcomed the delegation from Cabo Verde and congratulated the Government on its approval of the National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan and its efforts to promote education.

104. Australia welcomed the efforts of Cabo Verde to protect and promote the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in its national plan and encouraged the Government to continue its efforts to remove discrimination based on gender identity. Australia also expressed concern over gender-based violence as well as the treatment of detainees.

105. The delegation expressed its gratitude to the members of the Council and reiterated some of the main points that had been raised during its introductory note. It recalled that, on 3 May 2018, the Cabinet had approved the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and other measures to repress human trafficking, with a particular focus on women, children and migrants. To that end, the Government was strengthening its national capacities, including through training for law enforcement officers and members of the judiciary, organized in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

106. The National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence included specific complaint mechanisms and awareness-raising on the trafficking of women. The Government was preparing a national inclusion plan for migrants who returned to the country, by strengthening host capacity and supporting family and social reintegration through awareness-raising campaigns, and through the prevention of forced returns. The plan should be approved by December 2018.

107. Cabo Verde had created a national council for migration as a consultative body that assisted the Government in defining and executing migration policies. Female genital mutilation was not part of Cabo Verdean culture and was prohibited by law. A number of cases had been registered among migrant communities and the Government was trying to hold those responsible to account through criminal procedures.

108. The operation of the justice system in Cabo Verde was a real concern for the Government. In that regard, the resources requested by the Higher Council of Magistrates had been allocated by the Government. There was a significant backlog in the prosecutors' offices, and investigative departments had been created specifically to address that problem.

109. The Government was strengthening the judicial police, making efforts to digitize criminal information and investing in a fingerprint comparison system and training for the forensic police. The aim was for the judicial police to act as the forensic police and enable it to address the most complex crimes. The Government was making efforts to improve the judicial system, court oversight and procedural goals. Measures had been established to ensure that cases were dealt with on a first-come-first-served basis.

110. The Government was taking all measures necessary to improve the prison system and make a qualitative leap forward, including through the introduction of alternative measures, such as house arrests. It was also developing a plan to combat social exclusion and poverty, particularly through the establishment of a water and sanitation fund to provide water to more than 4,000 homes.

111. In conclusion, and in response to some of the recommendations it had received, the delegation stated that freedom of expression was enshrined in article 48 of the Constitution and in the Media Law; that the principle of equal pay for work of equal value was enshrined in article 62 of the Constitution; and that article 16 of the Labour Code stipulated that men and women who occupied the same position or performed the same task in the public administration should receive equal remuneration. The delegation also affirmed that article 145-A of the Penal Code had been revised and amended in 2015 in order to criminalize and punish the promotion of prostitution of children between 16 and 18 years of age.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

112. **The following recommendations will be examined by Cabo Verde, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

112.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Montenegro) (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (Portugal) (Ukraine);**

112.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);**

112.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Spain) (Portugal);**

112.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);**

112.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal) (Denmark);**

112.6 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Rwanda);**

112.7 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

112.8 **Ratify the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and continue efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as recommended by Brazil in the previous review (Brazil);**

112.9 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Côte d'Ivoire) (Honduras);**

112.10 **Become a party to the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Togo);**

112.11 **Consider the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Uruguay);**

112.12 **Take all necessary steps to ensure the implementation of the content of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan);**

112.13 **Adopt a law on implementation of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Niger);**

112.14 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Denmark);**

112.15 **Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Togo);**

112.16 **Accelerate efforts to ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Georgia);**

112.17 **Consider acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Philippines);**

112.18 **Submit overdue reports to treaty bodies (Ukraine);**

112.19 **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

112.20 **Consider offering a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures (Uruguay);**

112.21 **Adopt legislation and public policies to ensure participation of civil society in the implementation and evaluation of measures adopted in the field of human rights (Chile);**

112.22 **Speed up the process of bringing the national human rights institution into conformity with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**

112.23 **Step up its efforts to strengthen its national human rights institution with the view to become Paris Principles compliant (Philippines);**

112.24 **Step up its efforts to ensure that the Human Rights Commission is in full conformity with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**

112.25 **Accelerate the adoption of the draft statute to establish the Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles in terms of independence and autonomy (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

112.26 **Bring the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Burkina Faso);**

112.27 **Bring the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship in line with the Paris Principles (Togo);**

112.28 **Expedite plans to reform the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship in order to comply with the Paris Principles and to strengthen its independence (Germany);**

112.29 **Make further efforts towards implementation of the National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan (Azerbaijan);**

112.30 **Continue Cabo Verde's strong cooperation and engagement with national and international human rights mechanisms (Indonesia);**

112.31 **Establish a national preventive mechanism against torture in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Montenegro);**

112.32 **Continue efforts to further strengthen the national human rights institution and related mechanisms (Nepal);**

112.33 **Consider the establishment of a national coordination mechanism for the elaboration of reports, follow-up and implementation of the recommendations, in line with the elements of the 2016 guide on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up, published by OHCHR (Uruguay);**

112.34 **Consolidate efforts in the sphere of combating discrimination (Morocco);**

112.35 **Continues to work with national bodies and non-governmental organizations to promote and protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual,**

transgender and intersex persons through programmes such as the United Nations Free and Equal campaign (Australia);

112.36 **Take effective measures to facilitate the reintegration of former detainees, by inter alia improving access to education, vocational training or other activities for detainees (Germany);**

112.37 **Take appropriate measures to ensure that juvenile offenders are held separately from adults in detention facilities at all times (Ghana);**

112.38 **Ensure the reduction of pretrial detention (Botswana);**

112.39 **Provide sufficient resources to justice system in order to enable better resolving of legal cases to avoid over extended pretrial detention (Spain);**

112.40 **Take all necessary measures to remedy the situation in the prison environment, in particular the overcrowding of prisons and the exposure of prisoners to infectious diseases or violence (Luxembourg);**

112.41 **Strengthen efforts in the field of education and human rights training, in particular for the benefit of the law enforcement officials (Morocco);**

112.42 **Reduce prison overcrowding by resorting more to alternative sanctions to imprisonment (Senegal);**

112.43 **Improve conditions in prisons by reducing overcrowding and ensure separation between children and adults (Spain);**

112.44 **Redouble efforts to improve prison conditions (Burundi);**

112.45 **Improve prison conditions by increasing the number of corrections officers, ensuring the separation of inmates by sex, age and status and by appointing a prison ombudsman (United States of America);**

112.46 **Investigate and hold to account those responsible for human rights abuses in the country's prisons (Australia);**

112.47 **Strengthen the judiciary system, by providing more resources and ensuring a better internal work flow, to improve response time to cases (France);**

112.48 **Promote transparency and plurality of information (France);**

112.49 **Decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that is in accordance with international standards, and adopt a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards (Ireland);**

112.50 **Adopt comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation and a national action plan on trafficking with measurable indicators and targets (Hungary);**

112.51 **Intensify efforts to restrict human trafficking in persons (Iraq);**

112.52 **Finalize and approve the recently draft National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2018–2021), and ensure its implementation (Israel);**

112.53 **Take steps to expeditiously approve and implement the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2018–2021) that is under development and to allocate adequate resources for the establishment and maintenance of shelters for victims of violence and trafficking (Singapore);**

112.54 **Continue to strengthen the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2018–2021) in terms of raising awareness and preventing this crime (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

112.55 **Adopt further measures to prevent and combat episodes of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation (Italy);**

112.56 **Take measures to prevent human trafficking and increase services for the protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking (Mexico);**

112.57 **Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons by adopting comprehensive legislation prohibiting and criminalizing trafficking in persons, including trafficking of women and girls for the purposes of exploitation in prostitution and domestic servitude (Netherlands);**

112.58 **Sustain and scale up its efforts in combating trafficking in persons (Nigeria);**

112.59 **Strengthen the priority already given to human trafficking, and contemplate adopting additional legislation and measures which will be comprehensive and ensure increased efficiency (Portugal);**

112.60 **Continue preventing human trafficking, particularly of children (Senegal);**

112.61 **Take efforts to prevent and eliminate human trafficking, including improving services to protect, rehabilitate and reintegrate victims (Timor-Leste);**

112.62 **Pursue efforts to combat the phenomenon of human trafficking (Tunisia);**

112.63 **Continue taking steps towards the adoption of the comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, which would cover the exploitation of women and children (Ukraine);**

112.64 **Renew the national action plan with specific reference to trafficking and exploitation of women and children through prostitution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

112.65 **Strengthen the investigation and prosecution of trafficking offences by training officials to better identify trafficking victims, developing a mechanism to refer victims to services and prosecuting traffickers (United States of America);**

112.66 **Combat human trafficking, in particular through the adoption of a general law in the field, the development of protection services and services for the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and access to recourse mechanisms (Algeria);**

112.67 **Step up efforts to eradicate human trafficking, in particular of women and children, including through the implementation of the 2015 law amending the criminal code in connection with human trafficking (Canada);**

112.68 **Incorporate the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in the labour laws in line with the ILO Conventions (Lesotho);**

112.69 **Fully incorporate into the Labour Code the principle of equal pay for work of equal value between men and women (Zambia);**

112.70 **Reduce the wage gender gap between males and females (Iraq);**

112.71 **Continue to endeavour to eliminate gender-based pay gaps and consider incorporating the principle of equal pay for equal work into its Labour Code (South Africa);**

112.72 **Ensure equality of men and women by combating deep-rooted gender stereotypes, tackling harmful practices and eliminating gender-based pay gaps; consider incorporating the principle of equal pay for equal work into its Labour Code (Namibia);**

112.73 **Guarantee the protection of workers against discrimination on the grounds of national origin (Mexico);**

112.74 **Intensify ongoing efforts towards the fulfilment of its human rights obligations (Nigeria);**

112.75 **Intensify its poverty-alleviation efforts (Philippines);**

112.76 **Take effective measures for inclusive socioeconomic development of the people (Nepal);**

112.77 **Continue to make progress on the economic activities aimed at reducing the level of poverty in the country (Ethiopia);**

112.78 **Include measures aimed at ensuring transparent, efficient and accountable delivery of public services into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);**

112.79 **Ensure access and the right to water and sanitation, particularly as part of its development policy (France);**

112.80 **Continue to implement existing policies and action plans to remedy water and sanitation deficiencies in urban and rural areas (Luxembourg);**

112.81 **Step up its efforts to combat poverty and promote social inclusion by implementing rural development strategies and mainstreaming human rights in public policies in rural areas, with particular attention to vulnerable groups and women (Brazil);**

112.82 **Continue to consolidate its social programmes in order to improve the quality of life of its people, in particular of those most in need, with the international assistance and cooperation the country requires (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

112.83 **Finalize the development of the plan to combat poverty and social exclusion (Zimbabwe);**

112.84 **Step up measures to combat poverty and to integrate the most vulnerable groups (Angola);**

112.85 **Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development and to raise the living standards of its people (China);**

112.86 **Ensure that vulnerable groups, such as women and persons with disabilities, also benefit from the "Housing for All" programme (Equatorial Guinea);**

112.87 **Continue efforts to guarantee the access by children, girls, women and persons with disabilities to health, education and water and sanitation services (Mexico);**

112.88 **Step up acts and efforts to guarantee access of the population, particularly disadvantaged people, to drinking water and sanitation, putting into practice those measures included in the Water and Sanitation Fund (Spain);**

112.89 **Implement the National Strategy Plan for Elderly Care (2017–2021) (Cuba);**

112.90 **Expedite the process of establishing a Unified Social Registry of Beneficiaries of Social Protection, to enable the registration of vulnerable families and benefits provisions they can receive under different vulnerability situations (Indonesia);**

112.91 **Provide all assistance necessary to facilitate the social and economic integration of forced returnees (Afghanistan);**

112.92 **Step up measures to expand access to public health-care system for better access to primary care for the population (Djibouti);**

112.93 **Continue efforts to develop the health sector (Egypt);**

112.94 **Undertake extra measures to address the challenges of illiteracy among all in the rural and urban areas (Lesotho);**

112.95 **Continue its current efforts to expand the scope of free education to include secondary education level (Libya);**

112.96 **Continue efforts to implement the National Strategy for Human Rights Education at all levels (Burkina Faso);**

112.97 **Strengthen adult literacy programmes, especially for women in rural areas (Iceland);**

112.98 **Continue to introduce measures to improve access to education (South Africa);**

112.99 **Prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls in educational institutions (Iceland);**

112.100 **Implement in all instances the policy allowing pregnant girls to continue and return to school during and after pregnancy (Iceland);**

112.101 **Establish strategies to facilitate access to education for women in rural areas (Senegal);**

112.102 **Continue to ensure that its Education Strategic Plan (2017–2021) is adequately resourced to provide quality education for all children, in particular those from poor households and children with disabilities (Singapore);**

112.103 **Bolster implementation of measures taken to guarantee access to education for women and girls, in particular for girls with disabilities and those living in rural areas (Argentina);**

112.104 **Step up the struggle against violence against women (France);**

112.105 **Ensure implementation of the regulations for the shelters of victims of sexual violence in accordance with the norms (Gabon);**

112.106 **Further continue to combating any discrimination against women in socioeconomic activities, including in the field of employment and occupation (Ethiopia);**

112.107 **Ensure implementation of the legislative provisions towards elimination of all forms of violence against women (Gabon);**

112.108 **Take the necessary measures to investigate and sanction those responsible for the de facto polygamy and female genital mutilation (Argentina);**

112.109 **Strengthen its efforts to prevent gender-based violence by conducting awareness and education campaigns to facilitate a better understanding of the concept of gender equality (Canada);**

112.110 **Continue to strengthen women's rights and work to eliminate violence against women (Australia);**

112.111 **Adopt cross-cutting public policy to combat gender-based violence that ensure psychosocial rehabilitation of women and girls who are victims of domestic, sexual violence, trafficking or exploitation (Chile);**

112.112 **Ensure better implementation of the existing legislation and action plans for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women (Ukraine);**

112.113 **Provide adequate training for law enforcement and judicial professionals to appropriately respond to sexual and gender-based violence and increase public education on the harms it causes to individuals and to society as a whole (United States of America);**

112.114 **Continue to intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, in particular by putting an end to the harmful and discriminatory traditional practices on gender-based grounds (Uruguay);**

112.115 **Implement the existing legislation and action plans for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women (Zambia);**

112.116 **Combat gender-based violence, improve assistance to victims, create shelters and adopt measures which promote greater participation of women in economic and political life (Spain);**

112.117 **Continue to promote the rights of women and children, with an emphasis on combating violence (Timor-Leste);**

112.118 **Adopt and implement appropriate measures to combat violence against women, including sexual and domestic violence by, inter alia, establishing an adequate number of shelters for victims and providing systematic training on combating gender-based violence to judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police officers and health professionals (Germany);**

112.119 **Ensure that cases of violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence, are investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Luxembourg);**

112.120 **Include in its National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation through the prostitution of children and women (Honduras);**

112.121 **Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to eliminate stereotypes that cause discrimination against women as well as harmful practices, particularly among migrant communities (Honduras);**

112.122 **Enhance efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Italy);**

112.123 **Establish a strong legislative framework prohibiting and punishing all forms of discrimination against women, especially women with disabilities, older women, women heads of households and migrant women (Madagascar);**

112.124 **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence, social discrimination and the economic discrimination of women (Portugal);**

112.125 **Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and to ensure that reports of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls are effectively investigated and perpetrators prosecuted (Rwanda);**

112.126 **Ensure that violence against women, such as domestic violence and sexual violence, is punishable by law (Madagascar);**

112.127 **Strengthen and fully implement existing legislation and action plans aimed at eliminating all forms of gender based violence by ensuring that reports of domestic and sexual violence are more effectively investigated (Netherlands);**

112.128 **Step up measures to expand access to education, the empowerment of women and socioeconomic development (Côte d'Ivoire);**

112.129 **Accelerate the implementation of the Parity Law to boost the participation of women in political and public life (Zimbabwe);**

112.130 **Pursue efforts by taking the necessary measures to improve women's participation in political and public life (Djibouti);**

112.131 **Intensify efforts to address discrimination of women in society, in particular by approving a new parity law to help promote equal rights for women in the economic and political spheres (Germany);**

112.132 **Provide adequate resources to the Institute for Gender Equality and Equity in order to strengthen its ability to better promote gender mainstreaming at all levels of government (Ghana);**

112.133 **Continue efforts to incorporate a gender perspective in public policies and budgets (Cuba);**

112.134 **Ensure that single parent families headed by women have equal access to services and support as two-parent families (Iceland);**

112.135 **Increase its efforts to ensure equal pay for women, gender parity in public office and gender mainstreaming in public policy (Israel);**

112.136 **Step up efforts to promote the educational and health rights of women and the girl child by improving their access to education and health care, especially maternal health care (Botswana);**

112.137 **Effectively implement existing legislation and action plans for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women, in addition to victim protection programmes (Ireland);**

112.138 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and non-discrimination (Maldives);**

112.139 **Continue to adopt and implement measures to promote gender equality in all areas, including education and health (Portugal);**

112.140 **Strengthen the implementation of existing legislative and policy measures on gender equality and protection of women (Slovenia);**

112.141 **Ensure the equality of women and men by combating deep-rooted gender stereotypes and tackling harmful practices (South Africa);**

112.142 **Pursue efforts towards gender equality and combat discrimination against women (Tunisia);**

112.143 **Continue to adopt effective measures to promote gender equality and to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities (China);**

112.144 **Undertake the necessary awareness and education efforts to stop the practice of early marriage and early pregnancy (Canada);**

112.145 **Pursue efforts for the advancement of women's status (Egypt);**

112.146 **Intensify efforts to comply with national plans to combat sexual exploitation and child labour, upholding the right of all children and adolescents to rehabilitation and access to justice (Chile);**

112.147 **Increase the protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse, especially from sexual exploitation and abuse, trafficking and corporal punishment, by implementing effectively existing legislation and protection measures put in place in recent years (Slovenia);**

112.148 **Further amend the Criminal Code in order to criminalize and punish the promotion of prostitution of children between 16 and 18 years of age (Namibia);**

112.149 **Amend the Criminal Code to prohibit the promotion of prostitution of children between 16 and 18 years of age (Hungary);**

112.150 **Intensify efforts aimed at putting an end to corporal punishment of children in all settings (Namibia);**

112.151 **Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with the Convention of the Rights of the Child in order to combat child labour (Angola);**

112.152 **Bolster the combating of child labour (France);**

112.153 **Continue to work on strengthening the comprehensive vision of the preventive measures and rehabilitation for the benefit of persons with disabilities (Libya);**

112.154 **Design, adopt and implement a national strategy on the situation of persons with disabilities that would be in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Serbia);**

112.155 **Update its legislation in accordance with recognized norms for migrant protection (Congo);**

112.156 **Consider enhancing coordination between institutions and services that deal with migration-related issues to aid in the effective implementation of rights under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);**

112.157 **Adopt an immigration law and an asylum law (Honduras);**

112.158 **Take necessary measures to ensure that migrant workers are protected against discrimination on the grounds of national origin (Zambia);**

112.159 **Take necessary steps to put an end, in law and in practice, to cases of statelessness (Algeria).**

113. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Capo Verde was headed by Her Excellency Madame Janine Tatiana Santos Lelis, Minister of Justice and Labour, and composed of the following members:

- Her Excellency Madame Maria de Jesus Veiga Miranda, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Cabo Verde to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Alcides Barros, Advisor to the Permanent Mission of Cabo Verde to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Madame Nandixany de Lurdes Souto Amado Alves Vieira Andrade, Advisor to the Minister of Justice and Labour;
- Madame Mónica Cristina Pereira Soares Rosa Furtado, Director General of Social Inclusion in the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion;
- Madame Dionara Amparo Dos Anjos Graça, Advisor with the National Commission of Human Rights.